

Steyermark, comb. nov. *H. leoninus* E. E. Wats. Papers Mich. Acad. Sci. **9**: 449, pl. 75. 1929.

ARTEMISIA CAMPESTRIS L. var. **caudata** (Michx.) Palmer & Steyermark, comb. nov. *A. caudata* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 129. 1803. *A. campestris* subsp. *caudata* (Michx.) Hall & Clements, Phylog. Meth. Taxon. 122. 1923.

ARTEMISIA VULGARIS var. **Wrightii** (Gray) Palmer & Steyermark, comb. nov. *A. Wrightii* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **19**: 48. 1883. *A. vulgaris* subsp. *Wrightii* (Gray) Hall & Clements, Phylog. Meth. Taxon. 80, pl. 9. 1923.

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Chicago, Illinois.

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## RARE PLANTS IN MICHIGAN

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ON August 10, 1937, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Taper, a local botanist, I made a trip to investigate a peat bog I had heard about. It is 5 miles northwest of Lake Linden and a little over a mile northwest of Calumet. Elevation is 1,220 feet, about 600 higher than Lake Linden. All places mentioned are in the northern part of Houghton Co. Although we did not find the peat bog on this trip we did find an immense cat-tail bog  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile long by half as broad. This cat-tail bog is really a shallow lake which has been completely filled in with the plant. On the south side of this lake or bog there is perhaps an eighth of a mile of upland between it and a swampy piece of lowland. Along the border of the lowland swamp and extending up the side of the hill, northerly, we found a large field of some unfamiliar bunch grass which turned out to be *NARDUS STRICTA* Linn. The basal leaves are up to a foot and a half long, erect-spreading, thus forming a circular stool or cockade a foot to a foot and a half in diameter and up to a foot or more high. The culms were ascending or horizontal. It covered a stretch of perhaps 200 yards by 50, very dense in places and scattered in others. There are probably around 500 stools or bunches. No. 11691.

On the upland between the *Nardus* and the cat-tail bog we found typical *PRUNELLA VULGARIS* L. (No. 11689) and its var. *ALBIFLORA* (Bogenhard) Farwell (No. 11688). The white-flowered variety is much more plentiful than the blue-flowered type. Mr. Fernald (*RHODORA*, Vol. 15, No. 178, Oct. 1913, p. 183) reports that he had seen it only

from Brookline, Mass. This locality is far removed from Massachusetts. Britton and Brown report the *Nardus* from Newfoundland and Amherst, Mass. Hitchcock leaves out Amherst but adds Waterville, N. H. and Fulton Co., N. Y. How it happened to get into this far-distant region is quite problematical.

On September 28 we made another trip to Calumet to find the bog mentioned at the beginning of this article and were successful in locating it. It branches out from the middle of the western side of the cat-tail bog in a southwesterly direction and is much less extensive. It is of the usual peat-bog type with heaths and sedges. At this time of the year it was dry. These bogs are of very recent origin and under 40 years of age since they were parts of one large, irregular lake and are so shown on government maps of the surveys of 1898-9.

POTENTILLA HIPPEANA Lehm. On our way home, we found a peculiar *Potentilla*, with much the habit of *P. argentea* but evidently not that species. Fragments were collected and sent to Mr. Fernald, to whom our thanks are here recorded for his kindness in identifying it. Its discovery at this locality, locally known as the Whiting Shaft Location, extends the range of this species far eastward and this is, I believe, the first record of its occurrence in Michigan. Roadsides, Whiting Shaft Location, near Calumet, No. 11713, Sept. 28, 1937.

Lake Linden, Michigan

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EUPHORBIA DENTATA AND SALSOLA COLLINA IN MINNESOTA.—While investigating an old orchard-site, September 3, 1937, immediately west of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad right of way, one mile south of Inver Grove, Dakota County, Minnesota, a patch of a strict *Euphorbia* was encountered. This proves to be *Euphorbia dentata* Michx. Perusal of published records of plants from Minnesota and a lack of any specimens from Minnesota in our herbarium indicate that this is a new record for the state. Whether this species is native or introduced at this station is open to question.

On September 12, 1937, while again collecting plants in Dakota County, a very striking *Salsola* was noticed on a new sandy road-grade to South Park, a short distance west of the new pumping station of the city of South St. Paul. The virgate habit, the appressed leaves on the branchlets, the wingless perianth-segments, and the nut-like enclosures of the fruits toward the base of the plants all pointed to a